MEXICO.

PROGRESS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

The steamship Tennessee, from Vera Craz on the Sthinst, reached her wharf at an early hour last evening, having crossed the bar at 7 o'clock in the morning.

The political news is two weeks later, and of great the morning.

sees of the Liberal arms, bots on the Gulf and Pacific shopes, and the probability is that party will yet not sury austain itself, but in the end gloriously triamps. The Tennessee left at Vera Cruz on the 9th the American bark Wikifire; also, a French bark waiting

Arrived the evening of the 7th, the American Arrived the evening of the 7th, the American schooners Tisdale and Virginia Antoinette, from New-

The U. S. razee Savannah also arrived at Sucrifi-cies on the 27th. Her salure was handsomely re-turned by the Conception batteries.

The other vessels of war before reported were still

The British mail steamer sailed from Vera Cruz on

The British mail scenario scales is the fifth for Havans.

The regular steamship Express, which should have connected with the Tennessee, bringing advices from the capital to the Sth inst., had not arrived when she called, though detained by a norther 24 hours after her small time. It and, perhaps, fallen again into the hands of Miramon. Nevertheless, we have the following full special correspondence, which records the most gratifying successes of the Liberal arms:

EXA GRUZ, March 3, 1876.

The American Express mail from the city of Mexico, for the Tennessee of the 120 of last mouth, stived 24 hours after it was due, it having been detained by Miramoun in Public.

It brought us the news of the following Santa Annalists being appelate Minamoun.

Manual Disa de Bonilla, Foreign Relations; Teofil Marin, Interier; M. Larrainzar, Justice; Octave Manual Lede, Formento.

Hanual Dian de Bonilla, Foreign Relatious; Teodii Maria, Interier; M. Larianizzar, Justice; Orthavo Munoz Ledo, Fomento; Gabriel Sagarantal, Emance; Gen. Jeson Castilla, War.
Santa Anna timeeli douid not have formed a bretter Ministry.
Besice, Miramion selected Escoba, Casanova and Robies as ablets of the expendition to Vera Croz. This famous trio are boils of Sauta Anna.

Since my last the forces of the Indeers! party have been victomean in aimeat every joint of the Republic.

Colume, Aguaccaliettes, Leon, Faismannea, Celaya, Gusnajusta, have been recovered, and are astering now to the constitution of 1847. Other important places, as San Luis, Gustajara, e., will soon follow.

tion of 1847. Other important places, as San Luis, Guadaigars, Art, will soon follow.

The forces in this State have achieved decided victories over the troops of Gobesand Misamon.

The roof from Orizars to total place is infested by our country people. Jaro ho, and Miramon will meet behind every busined tree a market ready to take the life of any one that places.

The French and English are still harassing the Justex Government, and a hombardment is still a favorite theme for the commanders and consult of talk of. However, they are advised to purge themselves of their bile, in which I hope they will succeed.

Relicated I send you the official report of Ben. Ampudia of the recent action at Jamapa. But since that was poulsaned. further particulars have been received. Something like one hundred, among them five officers, killed of the enemy, had been picked up, and some five hundred and forty muskets left by the flying eveny. The womened are larged number. The loss on the office of the laboral forces was small, owing to the advantage of mattice. The recent action between the Reactionary and Con-

stitutionalist troops took place on the morning of the 5th inst., at what is known as the Barranca de Jamapa. The former were the party attacking, and according to the official report of Gev. Ampudia, numbered 1,509 strong. The number of the Constitutionalists is not put down in figures, but we are given to understand it was much inferior.
"The cannonade continued all the morning," writes

"The cannonade continued all the morning," writes Gen. A., "and two several times were the columns of the enemy beaten back with glory to the Constitutional arms and Gen. la Llave, leaving in our hands two pieces of artillery, a large quastity of ammunition, and more than thirty at this moment known to be killed. The rout of the enemy was complete. On our side also we had sore loss, but it was much smaller than that of the enemy." Gen. Ampudia commence Gen. la Llave particularly for his bravery.

The Progress of the 9th, adding further particulars of this engagement, the same recorded in our correspondence, expresses the opinion that it will somewhat dampen the belifoose ideas of Miramon, while the Gevernment at Vera Cruz considers it worthy of special official congratulations. And it takes this occasion to amounce, on the authority of latest letters from Mexice, that after the rout of young Miramon, the Constitutionalist troops had occupied Aguascalentes; that they had also taket the Cities of Leon and Irapuato; and that Guanajuato had failen into their hands. A telegraphic dispatch from Jalaps asnounces later that in the latter engagement Gen. Liceaga, of the Reactionary army, lost all his artillery. The Government also announce authoritatively that The Government also announce authoritatively that Ges. Degollado was preparing to take advantage of these triumphs by a march upon the City of Mexico. It does not, however, give the number of troops at his

This from the Liberal side. On the other band, This from the Liberal side. On the other hand, Miramon does not appear to take the same view of the campaign, but continued his expedition without changing, so far as is known, any of his plans. The base of his operations, at letest account received at the Constitutional camp, extended from Cordova to Tchuacan, from which it would appear that he still contemplated the approach to Vera Crux, via Alvarade, by the sea coast.

de, by the sea coast.

This intelligence was telegraphed to Vera Cruz, the This intelligence was to legraphed to the Charlotte.

The inst., and, perhaps, was to the 5th from Miramon's camp. His subsequent movements are not known.

The same dispatch, however, assures the Constitution all Government that his army numbered 5,340 men, and that he had with him 100 scaling ladders, each of ent size for six men abreast, to scale the walls of

Vera Cruz. At last accounts, the headquarters of the Constitu At last accounts, the headquarters of the Constitu-tional army was at Huatusco, where Gen. Ampudia had assumed its command. "Everything has been "depe that could be done," says the Progress of the 6th, "to dispute the passage of the Reactiocaries, "by whatever route they may attempt to approach "Vera Cruz." From this it would appear that, not-withstanding the affair at Jamaps, the people of Vera Cruz did not consider themselves yet out of danger, though we are told that some families who had fled down the coast were thinking of returning home

much for the actual state of things on this side. o far as we have been able to glean the facts fro Vera Cruz papers. The most important news, how ever, is from the other side. But that is no later than the Extraordinary of the 20th uit, from the capital, no other having since arrived; besides, the statements are very vague. If it be true, however, that Legolisdo had succeeded in uniting the forces of Alvares, Caamano and Villaba, he may, in the absence of Miramen, march safely on the capital.

LATER FROM VENEZUELA .- Dates to the 5th inst. have been received at Philadelphia from Caracas Gen. Castro has granted an amnesty allowing all the sons banished from the country, by decrees of Jun 7, July 8, Aug. 30, and Sept. 18, to return, without adition, to the Republic, with the role exception of Gen. Jose Tadeo Monagas, whom he also would have permitted to come back, had not the Convention expressly resolved that he should not. He has also granted an amnesty to those actually in arms against the Government and confined in the Rapublic, without

The whole Cabinet presented their resignations. which baving been accepted, the following persons

member of the Court of Accounts, but no charges have been brought against him. The celebrated physiciae and surgeon, Dr. Eliseo Acosta of Caracas, wi has resided in New-York for the last nine years, practicing with marked success, has been appointed Musis ter Plenipotentiary to the United States.

Distorbances are continually occurring throughout the country, and Gen. Castro is exceedingly unpopular.

FROM PORTO CARRELO, -By the arrival of schoone Amy Chase, Capt. Brevoor, we have received advices from the above port to March 4.

The Province of Cors and two other Provinces, are in a state of revolt. 300 troops left Porto Cabello on the 4th inst. (the day the Amy Chase sailed) for Cors. There had been a rising in Caracas, but it was soon put down by the troops. Produce was coming in plen-tafully, but prices were still ranging high.

FOR PIKE'S PEAK BY WATER .- Two men in Chienge, Capt. I stee and Mr. Vaughe, are about to start for Pike's Peak in a steamboat. Their route is to be "Commencing at the Cateago River down the life-pois Canal and river to the Mississippi; down that giver to the month of the Mississippi; down that fiver to the month of the Platte; up the Platte to the south branch of the same; up that stream, passing St. to the moult of the Platte; up the Platte to the south branch of the same; up that stream, passing St. Vrain's Fort, to the junction of Cherry Creek. They intend to take and on their seew a complete outfit for a saw-mill, some tool-chests, a crew of five men, and provisions for eix months. The seew is to be propelled by a stern wheel, the motive power being the aforesaid twelve-horse power engine. It is calculated that the seew will not require over a foot of water, as her draft will not exceed ten inches."

The Lower Horse of the Ohio Levislature house.

The Lower House of the Ohio Legislature have an act to ring the noses of all the hogs in the Neither age nor see is excepted, but the law is

RAILROADS IN CITIES.

IN ASSEMBLY, March 16, 1859.

Research Of the Committee on the Incorporation of Critics and Findages on the subject of Ramonds in the City of New York. Mr. James J. Renlly, from the Committee on the Incorporation of Cities and Villages, to which was referred various bills authorizing the construction of railroads through the streets and avenues of the City of New-York, made the following

REPORT: That your Committee has given much time and attention to the consideration of these petitions; distin-guished counsel, in favor of and against the petitioners, have been heard, and due weight has been given to

Your Committee, after mature deliberation, have, by means of a few historical and geographical facts, and a simple process of reaconing from these facts, reached a conclusion in which, it is believed, the

and a simple process of reasoning from these latts, reached a conclusion in which, it is believed, the House will concur.

When the City of New-York extended no further north than Canal street, and no farther cast than Corlear's Hock, public conveyances in that city were sincest unknown. But as its population increased and its boundaries extended, backs began to malitply coles, too, had a brief existence. Soon, however, cabs and hacks, though found upon every stand, and at the corners of the streets, were wholly insufficient to accommodate a city growing with unparalleled rapidity, inhabited by a population with active, stirring asbits. A little more than thirty years ago, when the city numbered little less than one-third of its present population, the comminus was introduced. By a constant and rapid multipliestion of lines the public was accommodated for twenty-five years, when the necessity for increased facilities led to the introduction of city railroads. Grants for railroads were resided, as any improvement, and all progress have, been resisted from the beginning of time, by honcest near, whose prejudices can only be conquered by experience. But rails were, nevertheless, last through five of the great avenues of the city, and now few, if any, of those who objected to the lating down of the rails, would consext to have the city, and now few, if any, of those who objected to the laying down of the rails, would consent to have them taken up; while to the teeming and busy tees of thousands who work down and live up town, these thousands who work down and live up town, these railroads are as indispensable as light and air, or food and fuel. But for the Foorth and Suth-arene Railroads, Broadway, now dang-rously obstructed, would be rendered impassible by dead-locked carriages. For the conveyance of the passengers now carried through the Bowery by the Third and Fourth-avenue Railroad cars, two continuous, unbroken lines of stages, three miles in extent, would be entirely insufficient. More than twenty five thousand passengers are extried over the Third evenue Road alone daily. This, to say nothing of the business of the Second and Fourth-avenue Roads, whose cars run in part through the Bowery, would require more stages than could pos-sibly make their way through that broad thorough-fore.

The existing city railroads are, therefore, undeniably a present, permanent and overroling public necessity. If, then, these roads are indispensable, may it not be assumed that the policy of city railroads has been de-termined by a law of public necessity, and are estab-lished in accordance with the public convenience and the popular will? And if, as your Committee believes, railroads are needed by the people for their own bene-fit and convenience, why should these franchises be either withheld or restricted in number?

either withheld or restricted in number?

It is so well known that it is scarcely necessary to remark that the railroad care are far more accessible, converient, pleasent and safe, for all classes of passergers, than stages. The car, with thirty or forty passergers, occupies to more space, and is even less an obstruction, than a stage with twelve passengers.

The City of New-York increases so rapidly in its area and its population, that the city omethor must soon become obsolete, or a mere tender on by-streets. We have, without reaching the limit appointed of three-recore years and ten, lived to see the cab, the hack, and the omnibus, as modes of conveyance in large cities, fall far behind the requirements of the age: while in the country, grass grows upon the beds of turnpikes, whose gates are without keepers; plank roads worn, or wearing out; and stage coaches among

turnplees, whose gates are without keepers, print roads worn, or wearing out; and stage coaches among "a mass of things remembered, but not districtly." The Central Park, that munificent and beneficent enterprise, which, through all time, is to furnish larges for a city destined to contain millions of inhabitants, will soon be so far completed as to invite forth all who wish to breathe the fresh air, and enjoy a fragment at mornhers. Tost the most circular and agreeable, as will soon be so far completed as to invite forth all who wish to breathe the freeh air, and enjoy a fragrant atmosphere. That the most direct and agreesble, as well as the cheapest and safest more of conveyance to and from the park may be ready, rails should be laid and cars run through all or nearly all the avenues reaching to the park. In view of the certainty that ere long the whole of Machattan Island will be a continuous, compact and densely populated city, railroad lines should be extended through the Eighth, Ninth, and Eleventh avenues, and on Bloomingdale road; as they have already been through the Second, Tuird, and Fourth avenues to Harlem river. And it is to be regretted that rails have not already been laid through streets leading to the Battery and the Ferries in the lower portion of the city. There should, in the judgment of the Committee, be a continuous and unbroken chain of railway extending from Buffalo to the Battery, thus uniting Lake Erie to the Atlantic by an iroa bend, as they were tailed by a water baptism, upon the completion of the Erie Cacal. The opening of Church-street or of West Broadway, to the Battery, and the extension of the Hudsen River Railroad from Chambers extent to Cactle Garden, would realize this articipation.

ar ticipation. With an enterprising, busy population, whose every impulse prompts to motion—restless, censeless, irre-sistible motion—hundreds of thousands of whom must and will traverse the city, morning and evening at least, with railroads as the acknowledged and established mode of conveyance, provided for the accommodation of portions of her citizens, what provision is to be made for others! Will you refuse to one section of the city, and to a part of its inhabitants, what has been granted to, and is ecjoyed by others? If railroads are necessary and aseful, why deny to such as need them? As the city advances in population and distances it requires no argument to prove that the recessary faculties for travel should be augmented. recessary faculties for travel should be augmented. You have either gone too far in this direction, or you should go further. If it was right to grant one, or to be augmented or three, or four, or five city railroads, it is just as right, and even more necessary, to grant as many as the general welfare and the public convenience re-

Conceding the necessity and usefulness of railroads in our great metropolis, it has been urged before your Committee, by citizens for whose opinions they enter-tertain great respect, that these franchises, instead of being granted to associations, or individuals, should be rold for the berefit of the corporate authority of the city. The arguments advanced upon this point the city. The arguments advanced upon this point have failed to convince your Committee of the soundness of the view, or the wisdom of the policy of selling legislative franchises. The object and effect of railroads has been, and is, to afford the people a rapid, convenient, and cheap mode of conveyance. In selling the franchise, those who purchase it obtain a guaranty, under which they fix and maintain high rates of fare. This, therefore, is but an invircet mode of tauation—taxation, too, the burden of which falls on the producing and laboring classes, for these constitute three-fourths of all who use city rail cars. Let it

the producing and laboring classes, for these consti-tions three-fourths of all who use city rail cars. Let it be settled by the Legislature that city railroads are to be measured off and sold for corporation benefit, and the people will look in vain for low fares.

But, on the other hand, grant railroads freely, where they are needed, and where the public convenience will be promoted by them, and the question of fare subject always to municipal control will regulate it-self. Competition is the great regulator, the insatiable leveler. Strip all grants and privileges of their mo-pouls character, and the enterprise and rivalry of nopoly character, and the enterprise and rivalry of capital will do the rest. All experience is eloquent in teaching this truth. The omnibus lines, when first entablished, received twelve cents fare. They now run mere than double the distance for six, five and even four cents fare. Railroads now receive five cents fare, but when the grants are multiplied, to meet the public requirements, we shall see the reilroads, of their own accord, carrying passengers from the ferries to the Central Park for three cents, and to Harlem River for

In the cities of Philadelphia and Boston, now that the necessity for railroads is a knowledged, and where, until very recently, they were unknown for small cars, rails are being last wherever the public interest requires them or the public convenience can be pro-moted. They are a tanted by the authorities, not by steadth or rejustantly, but as improvements belonging to the progressive age in which we live, and as privi-

es to which their can zens are entitled. Under grants from the New York Common Comman, Under grants from the New York Cammon Council, and from the Legislature, to omnibus companies, a large amount of capital has been invested and remains employed in there lines. It quitable, if not legal rights are thus vested. Where proposed railroads run over combins routes, or destroy their business, it is but just that the proprietors of such routes should participate in the advantage of the railroad grants. Upon avenues through which railroads are to succeed and supplant stages, it is but simple justice that the new organization should reasonably indemaily those whose property becomes valueloss. This consideration, in the opinion of your committee, enters thirly into the questions. on of your committee, enters t urly into the ques-of railroad grants, and hav been regarded

tion of railroad grants, and has been regarded in the bills which accompany this report.

ELUS POND,
JAMES & MALLORY,
JAMES & MALLORY,
JAMES J. BELLLY,
W. D. MOORE,
JAS. SWEENEY.

NEW PAPERS .- A new daily is about to be started in London, to be called The Dial. There is, or has been, some talk of a new morning paper in this city, under the same name. PERRONAL

-Gen. Sem Houston says that he intends spending the remainder of his life in privacy, peace and wittthing among the sheep on his marche in Texas, having had quite enough to do with the "gosts and wolves at Wastington.

-Ex-President Pierce takes the pains to write to The Boston Post that "under no possible circum-"stances can be consent to the use of his name in a "menner calculated to disturb the tranquil pursuits which alone pertain to the life of a private citizen. This is like the declaration of the sere and yellow spinster, who under no possible circumstances could consent to be married.

-The Anderson Central Texian mentions & peg man in that town who is 120 years old. He was at the battle of Guiford Con t-House, and has a vivid recollection of the scenes of that day. He is a hale old

-Mr. Bernard Dougherty, the constable who turned Mr. Tenner, the co ored msa, out of Mrs. Kemble's reading at Pitteburgh, has brought an action against The Pittsburgh Dispatch for some strictures made in that peper on that is cident.

-The Harrisburg correspondent of The Philadelphia News says that the Committee on the Fry Divorce case cannot agree upon the form of report, and that the bill, therefore, still remains in their hands. He adds that when it does come into the House, it will be defeated, for no member having the least regard for his reputation will vote for it.

-The Washington Star myeteriously says, that the report that a distinguished Captain was about to be Court-Martialed is unfounded. The officer referred to has recently held a high position in the Brazillan squadron. -The body of a gentleman-indigenous-was

washed ashore a short time since from the Mississippi. In his pockets were found: "One dueling pistol; bowie-knife, one speech of Jefferson Davis; one speech of Senator Toombs; one copy of The Musissippian, edited by Barksdale; three copies of the President's Lecompton Message; a photographic representation of an alligator devouring an eagle-supposed to be the province of M ssissippi in the act of exterminating the 'stars and stripes.'

POLITICAL.

-The Philadelphia Press of yesterday publishes a call for a State Convention to meet at Harrisburg on the 12th of April, "to consult upon the propriety of adopting measures to vindicate the name, fame and principles of the Democratic party."

"This," says The Press, "is but the beginning of

movement toat must become irresistable. Either the Democratic party must come to the principle that to the people of the Territories belongs the exclusive right of managing their own affairs, or there is to be no national Democratic organization. And while there is no entertained purpose on the part of the Democrats who will meet at Harrisburg, to resist the encroachments of Federal power, to attack the constitutional guaranties of the South, yet this is the time to indicate, and Harrisburg the place to proclaim, that the attempt to turn the Democratic party into a ma-chine, for the purpose of invoking Congressional intervention to protect Slavery in the Territories, in violation of the popular will, will be sternly and inexora-bly resisted. " " Prompted by no selfish purposes, inspired by no sectional designs, and animated by the great principle that to the people belongs the duty of protecting the State, and full-armed against both the destructive theories of Executive intervention and Congressional intervention, it will and must go forth to conquer. We must move for self-preservation. It is a case of life and death to the Democratic party.

-The Chisogo Herald says: "We do not hesitate to acknowledge that the Democratic party in this State is at present in a condition by no means enviable." The frankness of The Herald is only equaled by its truthfulness.

-The American party of St. Louis have neminated Edward Wyman for Mayor. Mr. Wyman is a school teacher, and a native of Charlestown, Mass.

-The Hon. J. F. Beil, the Opposition candidate for Governor in Kentucky, commenced the campaign by taking the stump at Stanford on the 14th inst. A correspondent of The Louisville Journal gives his position on the Cuba question thus:

"He was in favor of the acquisition of Cuba upon fair and hotorable diplomacy, but opposed to its ac-quisition if we had to use force or fraud to accomplish it. He was opposed to putting thirty millions of dol-lars in the hands of the President for the purpose of tampering with Spain, and scorned and scouted the idea of giving the President the war making power. the believed that to attempt the acquisition of Cuba upon any other ground than that of fair and honorable negotiation, would involve us in a disastrous war with foreign powere.'

-The Washington correspondent of The Philadelphia Ledger says that Mr. Finn, the Navy agent, has received a letter from Mr. J. Glaucy Jones, who says in relation to the charges of his having acted as agent for pay of the Reading Forge Company, that: the ocurse of five years the Reading Forge Company paid me fees for services from two hundred to four hundred dollars, which is all that I ever received. I never made contracts for them with any man livingall contracts of their's have been gotten (as I suppose) by their being the lowest bidders. I recommended them to every one as a good Company, and advised those having work to be done, to invite their proposals at least. I never went beyond this. Some of the Company told me, some time ago, they were willing to pay for the expenses of getting contracts, but never pre-tended to offer me a price—they were honorable men and would not do it.

-The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser sounds the keynote for the Congressional conflict in that district. The contest will be between Know-Nothingism and Southern Rights Democracy, and in such a contest The Advertiser's candidate must be of Democracy irrepresenable, and of Southern Rights undefied by rising ground," or any other "ism." What is rising ground " ism '

-The Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer recommends this sentence from The Missouri Democrat, "That the old policy of shouting pigger louder than the National Democrate, is a hopeless undertaking," as applicable in the issue between Letcher and Goggin.

"It is all stuff for Goggin, or anybody else, to try to persuade the people of this State that the De-mocracy are not sound on the niggers. We would not give the toss of a copper for a victory won by the Opposition upon the issue which is now being made east of the Blue Ridge. We do not wish a victory which, so far as the best interests of Western Virginia may be involved, would be just as disastrons as a defeat can possibly be. Servility to the nigger interest is this day being made the measure of a citizen's fitness to be the Executive of this State. We contend that ench an issue, such a test, is degrading to any man's self respect, and demoralizing to the whole glorious idea of an independent franchise."

CONNECTICUT POLITICS. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

FAIRFIELD, Copp., March 21, 1859. A diagraceful scene was witnessed on the railroad train which left New Haven at 4: 10 on Saturday afternoon. Some staty Irishmen were returning to Norwalk from Bridgeport, where they had been Americanized under the anspices of Mesers. Winslow and Bishop, Sheriff Van Zandt, and Superintendent Hoyt. Stimulated by new love for the party in general and the candidates in particular, and infuriated by rum, they raved and cursed and fought like madmen, smashed the car windows, frightened the ladies, and exhibited a traveling panorama of a Tammany Hall row. The Sheriff, who is "one of 'em." was nnable or unwilling to restrain them; the employees of the road were powerless, or perhaps forbidden to interfere; and so pandemonium was let loose upon the unhappy

the care at Norwalk, half naked and covered with blood.

passengers. Some of the miscreants were taken from

ties. It is commonly reported that Superintenden! Heyt is freely abosing his efficial position in the giving of free passes or distributing tickets to Democratic voters. The managers of the New-Haven Railroad will do well to inquire into this matter.

ASTONISHING FEAT AT NIAGARA.

WALKING THE WHIRLPOOL UNDER FOOT! Since the fatal leap of the famous Sam Paten, no feat of daring has equaled the one recently accom-phased at Niagara, by Andrew Greenleaf of Connecti-cut. A correspondent gives the following graph: ac-

One evening, about a week ago, while sitting in the saloon of the International Hotel, I became inter-ested in an anima ed conversation which was in procated in an anima ed conversation which was in progress between two persons, of whom one seemed to be a boutherner and the other an funban. The latter had registered his name as Signor Gaspa Morelli, but I have since learned that he is really a Yankee boy; that he was born and raised near Stonington, Connecticut, and dubbed by his affectionale parents, Andrew Greenleaf. As he grow older, he was afflicted with an intense desire to become a circus performer, and finally ran away from home to connect himself with some strolling or mpany. He was, for a while, a member of Berrum's inneres "show," and his astonishing performance upon ablits will be remembered by thousands. He had, before this time, assumed the name he now bears, as well to escape recognition as to avoid the fate of a "prophet in his own country." He is a handsome, frank looking man, of about 25, has a fair complexion, and wears a small black moustache. At present, he is staying here without an engagement. The conversation referred to was a discussion upon The conversation referred to was a discussion upon the possible feats which might be accomplished by a man upon stilts. Signer Morelli (as I will call him), man upon stilts. Signor Morelli (as I will call him), asserted his ability to do many things—a belief in which required considerable faith. The Southerner, who is a well-known sporting gentleman of New Orleans, evidently thought the signor was lying pretty hard, and, at his last amouncement, he laughed long and loud. More li had, in fact, expressed his conviction that he could cross Niagara River, walking upon stilts, amid the feaming and unsounded rapids that whirl between Goat Isaard and the Falls.

I'll bet you a thousand dollars to fifty it can't be done, exclaimed the Southerner.

"I accept the challenge," answered Morelli, quietly.

quietly. "The astonishment of his hearers at this reply may be imagined.
" When do you propose to attempt it,' inquired

the challenger. "'On Saturday morning, the 12th of February,"

"On Saturday morning, the 12th of February, tranquilly replied Gaspa.

"The assurance with which he spoke filled every one with surprise, which was not lessened when he produced the money for his deposit. The stakes were handed over to Mr. Augustus Train of Buffislo; and the company separated to await the result of this singular wager. The interval was spent by Morelli in constant exercise, for the purpose of strengthening his limbs, somewhat relaxed by a season of rest. His friends exposulated in vain against the apparently insare hazard, and even proposed to return to him the amount he would be compelled to forfeit. He seemed sure of winning, and would listen to no one. To avoid a crowd, it was announced that the attempt would be made upon the 14th (Monday) instead of to-day; so that, at seven this morning there were only about 30

made upon the lith (Monday) instead of to-day; so that, at seven this morning there were only about 30 persons by the river bark. Punctusily attact hour Morelli appeared, in fice health and spirits.

"He had with him a pair of stilts, about 12 feet long, made of wrought iron, flat, sharp-edged, and pointed—shaped, in fact, aimost precisely like a double edged dagger. These were firmly lished to his legs, and he walked toward the river with a confidence with the one legs, and he walked toward the river with a condident smile. The moreing was clear and cold, but he was attired very lightly, in a dress usually worn by professional gymnasts. At ten minutes past 7 he stepped into the water, which, in another moment, was boiling, surging and rashing beneath his feet. The holdest of the lookers on held his breath in suspense, as the daring man receded from the shore. He alone seemed unmoved, and passed on slowly and passed on slow alone seemed unmoved, and passed on slowly and carefully, avoiding the larger rocks which were made apparent by the eddying current. His steps at first apparent by the edding current. His steps at first were very short and carefully made, but afterward became bolder and longer. The stilts, of course, were so placed that the current struck only against their sharp edges, and produced but little effect; but the sharp edges, and produced but that the conviction that a single false step would send him to death, produced a feeling which was norribly painful. Once or twice he seemed to lose his balance, and a sickening shudder ran through each one of the benolders. Recovering himself, he still kept on—still receded until, to our straining eyes, he could scarcely be distinguished from

straining eyes, he could scarcely be distinguished from
the foaming waters.

"The middle of the river was attained at last; hours
seemed to have fled, but it was barely seventeen minutes since he left the shore.

"As he approached the deepest and most dangerous
part of his route the suspense became more fearfully
intense. No word was spoken, except that one man
offered another \$5 for a moment's use of his lorguette,
which offer passed unheeded. Just as Morelli reached
the swiftest and deepest part of the current, he seemed to totter—sink—he threw up his arms! I closed my eyes. Opening them a moment after, I saw that he was still standing. A few moments more, and he had reached the Canadian back—he was safe, and fell exhausted into the arms of two men who were waiting

to receive him.
"At this hour (3 p. m.) he has nearly recovered, and, though still in bed, received the congratulations of dozens of visitors who came pouring in. He left the American shore 250 feet above the fall, and came out about 1,000 feet above the Canadian. The money has already been handed over to him, and all will agree that it has been fairly won. His generous op-ponent is able to afford his loss, and speaks in praise of Morelli more enthusiastically than ever."

[Spirit of the Times.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAINFUL SUICIDE OF A YOUNG LADY RECAUSE OF THE DESERTION OF HER LOVER.—A young lady about twenty years of age, residing at No. 81 Mound street, between Seventh and Eighth, named Miss America Rice, the daughter of a widow lady, com-nitted suicide yesterday afternoon between 2 and 3 o'clock. The circumstances, as they have been re-lated to us, are about as follows: It appears that for some two years past she has been on terms of inti-mery with a young man of this city, (whose name we macy with a young man of this city, (whose name we omit at the earnest request of his friends,) and the attachment was of that determined character which not unfrequently marks the course of the unwedded. The young girl lived in her mother's family, and was there visited by her lover-husband. On several occasions the lover, who in everything else is exemplary had attempted to break off the intimacy, and had as often returned to his first love. The girl was infatuated, blind to everything else, and would listen to no change in their social positions. On Sunday last some momen-tary difficulty occurred between the two, and yester-

day morning the young man wrote her a letter stating that he should not visit her again, that the separation this time must be final. this time must be final.

Immediately after receiving the note, she remarked to her mother that she did not feel well, and would take a little walk, and left the house. She immediately went to a drug store and procured a quantity of strychnine, which was sold to her by a cierk. It has ding her the package, he remarked that the contents were sufficient to kill three men; to which she replied, "I intend to take it myself."

Immediately upon reaching the street, it appears that she took about one-half of the fatal drug, and then hurried on to the house of a friend on the corner of Park and Third streets, and informed her of the act of

Park and Third streets, and informed her of the act of self destruction, placing the remaining portion of the poison in her hands.

Dr. Luwson was immediately sent for, with all speed, but he arrived too late to render any assistance, unfortunate girl attempted to write a letter to lover, but a single line was all that she was coabled to over, but a single nee was an that she was candled to put on paper. Her sufferings were of the most pain-ful description, and her screams, when the fatal drug took full effect, were heart-rending in the extreme, piercing the ear like the wall of the condemned in the bitterest agony.

The mother of the girl was sent for, and arrived

some half hour before her death, and the scene which followed, no pencil could put on canvas, or pen on paper. In an hour after she took the fatal poison, he was a corpec.

The deceased was said to be a girl of marked per-

acust beauty and considerable accomplishments. Her first mis-step took place many years ago, menting in her becoming a mother; but she was generally supposed after that to be leading a virtuous tife. The cause of her doing otherwise is by some, and not with out reases, attributed to indigent circumstances. The annuacement from her lover of the termination of their intimacy, combined perhaps with the prospect of penary, drove her in a reash moment to the commission of the fatal act which has closed the brief drams of an unfortunate existence.

The Coroner held an inquest upon the body, and the Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the

the Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts given above.

A CLERGYMAN ARRESTED VEHILE PREACHING A FUNERAL SERMON.—As the Rev. William Watson, the paster of the Methodist Caurch in Glenwood, lows, was preaching a fineral sermon, he was arrested by officers from an adjoining county for passing counterfeit morey. The people in attendance at the funeral were so incerted at the officers that they thrust them from the house and they consided by active

bis house, in the cellar of which they found taks, presses, papers, rolling machines, and the entire apparatus for the manufacture of counterfeit back bills. They slee found \$1 600 is counterfeit bills, \$800 of which were tens on the Forest City Bank of this city, and about \$100 in fives on the State Bank of Ohio. The clergyman made a clean breast of the matter. He became connected with some counterfeiters about two years ago, and, as be had been in early life an engraver, he became a neeful and hard-working memoer of the gang. He has preached in Glenwood about three years. He is about forty years old, a man of family, and has been very generally esteemed and respected by his congregation and neighbors. He said he joined the counterfeiters to get money "to do good with." This explanation was not very satisfactory to his parishioners, he rever, and they obscarded him at once. He must have been a mee minister. An examination of his "study" showed that he was a regular scheeither to the Life in Barton, Venus' Miscellany, and other finsh papers, and the shelves of his backesse were adorned with the yellow-covered lives of numerous celebrated highwaymen, forgers, &c. He was taken before a Justice of the Peace, and in default of heavy bail, was committed to the County jult to await trial before the Court of Common Pleas The incident created a great sensition in the little town.

A BOLD AND SHERWD PERH FOR FREEDOM — The his honce, in the cellar of which they found inks, presses, papers, relling machines, and the entire appa-

A BOLD AND SHEEWD POSH FOR FREEDOM - The Oxford (Mes.) Mercury tells the following story:

Orford Mas.) Mercury tells the following story:

"Saturday night a man, who appeared to be perfectly white, but who was really aneero, appeared a' Mrs. Butler's hotel and applied for loogings for himself and servant—a negro man very black. He represented himself a traveler going North, and after eating supper with the regular gnests, requested before reuring to be called up in time to leave on the six o'clock train next morning, which was accordingly done. The black darkey was placed in the negro car, while the white one quietly seated himself among the white folks in the passenger car. Shortly after the train was in motion, a negro train hand passed through the negro car, and recognized our black passenger stated therein as an oid friend. 'Hello, Sam' said the hand, 'where you gwine!' 'Ise gwine Norf: I belong to a genman in do oder car.' 'Don't believe you is; you rantin off, Sam.' Sam fia ly denied this, but the other was still in doubt. He personated what had passed to the conductor, who particularly noticed the gentleman in the 'oder car,' and sonated what had passed to the conductor, who particularly noticed the gentleman in the 'oder car,' and came to the conclusion that he was either an abolition emissary, or something else that was not right. When the train reached the junction he had them both arrested, and brought back on the return train, and placed in the Holly Springs jail. The white darkey belongs to W. H. Steen, a planter of this county, living near Water Valley; and the black one to John B. Steel, a planter, near Banner, in this county. They went up to Holly Springs on Tuesday, and brought the runaway home. It was the intention of the white negro, by passing himself off as a white man, to conduct himself and the other negro (to a Free State, but his plans were frustrated, as above stated."

As Aguatic Sextox.—A private letter from Nor-

As Aquatic Sextos.—A private letter from Norwich contains the fellowing ar using anecdote:

"Sunday before last the Baptists were to have a grand celebration; quite a nu nber of persons were to be baptized, not in the river, but in a large pool such in the floor of the church under the pulpit, w in the floor of the church under the pulpit, which is on wheels and capable of being rolled away. It was an extraordinary occasion, and the house was crowded with Episcopalians. Congregationalists and Methodusts, as well as with the Baptists themselves. The opening services were gone through with, the pulpit was rolled away, and the minister, with one of the candidates, away, and the minister, with one of the candidates, approached the pool and commenced descending the steps. Suddenly they paused, then held a hurried consultation, made a retreat, and it was announced that the ceremony would be postponed till evening. The rest of the services were gone through with by an audience more diverted than edified, for, before the service was ended, the whole congregation had learned that the pool was half full of dirty soap suis, and various were the surmises as to how they got there. In the course of the day it leaked out that the Sexton had taken a bath there Saturday night, and forgotten to let off the water!" to let off the water !"

A FRIGHTFUL SCENE .- A frightful scene might A FRIGHTFUL SCENE.—A frightful scene might have been witnessed yesterday morning on the root of a three story bouse situated on Water street, between Monroe and Quincy. A young man was standing upon the comb of the roof repairing a chimney, when the shingles being wet and shippery, he lost his footbold and slid slowly down, feet foremest, toward the caves. The two or three persons who witnessed the accident turned away sick with terror. Although the man made every effort to get a hold, which the fear of certain death would naturally prompt, he moved slowly down, and was only checked from falling to the pave ment below by a water spout, against with which his feet came in contact. But for this frail obstruction he must have been dashed into a shapeless mass. Without uttering a cry for help the young man kicked off his nthat have been desired into a suppress man kicked off his shoes and proceeded to ascend, which he succeeded in doing, and went to work at his chimney again, apparently taking little account of an accident which had made the eye-witnesses hear sick and damb with terror. [Wheeling Intelligencer. A JUVENILE BODY GUARD .- A Protestant widow

A JUVENILE BODY GUARD.—A Protestant widow lady in Cincinnati, a Mrs. Klein, whose husband, a Catholic, died recently, took her boy from a Catholic school and sent him to the common school of the district. On his return home, a few evenings since, he was beset by his former Catholic schoolfellows and beaten violently. The next day, however, the Protestant boys of the neighborhood, armed with sticks and stones, formed themselves into a body guard and saw young Klein safely home, and have continued to do so ever since. From the children the excitement has spread to the parents, and more serious results are feared.

ANTIOCH COLLEGE .- The Cincinnati Daily Gazette of Friday last says that on Taursday the Connecticut Mutnal Life Insurance Company made application to the United States Court for the foreclosure of a mortgage for \$27,361 17, principal and interest, given by Antioch College, at Yellow Springs. The mortgage was given in 1853. Upon application of coussel, Judge Leavitt made an order for the sale of the lands and tenements described in the mortgage, and appointed John Kebler a Master Commissioner for that pur-pose. Also, to sell certain other lands not embraced in the mortgage referred to, which were assigned to Moses H. Grinnell, to secure certain bonds. The day of sale will be named by the Commissioner.

AMERICAN SURGERY ABROAD.—The apparatus row in the in the New York Hospital for treating fractures, has been introduced into one of the leading hospitals of Paris. Its effectiveness was at first doubted, but a case was given to an American surgeon, who treated t with this apparatus in the most successful manner e, the French Surgeon of the hospital of cuity, at once adopted it.
EW GINEVRA.—A little girl, in Cincinnati, on

day last week, when playing "hide and seek" with a companion, hid in an old trunk, the lid of which fastened with a clash. She screamed for help till exhausted, when an alarm was raised by her long absence, and a search made. She was found almost dead from the exhaustion of the air. The little sufferer world which have not lived users minutes to go and a search made. would probably have not lived many minutes longer. SPRING BIRDS AND SPRING FLOODS.—There have masses of ice, destroying bridges, filling cellars and driving out snakes and muskrats. With them came Spring birds, to be heard every moraing in Connecti-

CUBA. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: As the question of the acquisition of this rich, extensive and beautiful island is engaging more or less the public mind, I ask a place for a few suggestions, in connection with the subject, in your valuable journal.

The remarks of Senator Brown of Mississippi, at Tammany Hall, do not represent the feelings of a majority of Southern people upon this interesting and exciting question. A majority of the people of the South are not fill busters. They desire the acquisition of Cubs-they wish to see the Americas colors floating over the More Castle, and from Cape San Antonio to to the Windward Passage, provided the acquisition can be made peaceably and under proper circum-stances, not otherwise.

Nations, like individuals, have a right to adop

whatever policy is necessary for their preservation and perfection. Thus far publicate and moralists go, and no further. Viewing the question, then, from this stand-point, (and all history—all experience proves its correctness,) there is no necessity for the sequisition of Cubs in order to preserve our Government, or t produce its highest moral development—or, in other words, to reach the perfection to which it is attainable, under human government.

In an agricultural, manufacturing and commercial

point of view, Caba is desirable to this country. In a strategical point of view it is also desirable, in the event of war with either France or Great Britain. This, however, will not justify us in robbing Spain of her most valuable possession. I could here elsborste and show, if necessary, now much opposed to the laws of nations, of morality and of common nonesty such a policy would be.

Then, so far as slave territory is concerned, it would

not atrengthen that interest. More than one fourth of the present population of Cubs are free negroes several thousand coolies, who abhor Slavery, acthors who have intermarried with quadroons and Eu ropeans, who are opposed to the peculiar idetitution go to make up a large share of the active, energetic the cars at Norwalk, half naked and covered with them from the house, and they concluded to retire part of the rest of the free population. The constant importations, too, of negroes and cookes into that the officers arrested him. They had previously searched island, will, in a few years, cause to the permit return in the house, and they concluded to retire part of the rest of the free population. The constant importations, too, of negroes and cookes into that island, will, in a few years, cause to be refused to the permit return in the house, and they concluded to retire part of the rest of the free population. The constant importations, too, of negroes and cookes into that island, will, in a few years, cause to be refused to the permit return in the house, and they concluded to retire part of the rest of the free population. The constant importations, too, of negroes and cookes into that island, will, in a few years, cause to be refused to the permit return in the house, and they concluded to retire part of the rest of the free population. The constant importations, too, of negroes and cookes into that island, will, in a few years, cause to be refused to the permit return in the house, and they concluded to retire part of the rest of the free population. The constant importations, too, of negroes and cookes into that island, will, in a few years, cause to be refused to the free population.

horrible scenes which occurred in Hayti not many As to political power the Slave States can sever establish anything approaching to an equilibrium again. They had as well try to cause the tices to cease to abb and flow. The natural increase of population, together with emigration will place their more and more in a minority every year. And those wild schemes, about conquering slave territory, are the devices of demaggana to excite your passions and capitity, for their own per-soral and political elevation and aggrandizement. Some of them will learn in the end, but perhaps, to late, like Woolsey.

New-York March 17, 1858.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Recent accounts from Fort Arbuckle, instead of justifying hopes for peace in that region, confirm the pairful rumors lately published relative to the hostile disposition of the Comarche Indians. Reca procuents are earnestly called for, in addition to a detachment of United States troops (let Company Cavelry) which left Fort Washita on receipt of the news. The quiet Chickensws could not as yet be induced to return to their homes, fearing that there were not soldiers enough to protect them. Major Emery was deter. mixed to use his utmost efforts in punishing the outlaws. Speaking of the conclusions of the late Army

Board, a Washington paper says:
"It holds that the only way of decreasing the experse of army transportation will be the abandonment of the small post system off in the Indian country, and the concentration of the troops in larger bodies at large posts on or rear navigation, and where subsistence, forage, &c., are to be had at reasonable rates. It recommends the abandonment of the small post system, the concentration of the army at larger posts near the settled frontier, and movements of detachments from such posts into the Indian country as required. It also recommends the abandonment of the contract system of purchasing army horses, the sale of all military poets not now required for military occupancy, and the concentration of all the manufacturing and repairing work of the service at two or three arcenals, &c., instead of keeping up the Government's present numerous establishments of the kind." large posts on or near navigation, and where sab

The U. S. surveying steamer Corwin, which has been lying at the Booklyn Navy-Yard for some menths past, got up steam yesterday, and hauled into the stream, preparatory to her departure for the Florida coast. She is by this time at sea.

The new steam gua-bost, in process of erection in the western ship-house, at Brooklyp, is now, as far as the carpenter work is concerned, ready for launching, and only waits a few preparations by the engineers. Ste has been eight months on the stocks, and will probably excel every vessel of her class in the service. Her armament will consist of two eleven-inch guns, and four 37 cwt. - thirty-twos. She measures in length about 200 feet, and will not draw more than S or 9 feet of water. The dimensions of her propeller, boilers, ergices, &c., have already been published in THE TRIBUNE. She has not yet been named, but it is not improbable that " Albany" is to be her cogne mer. The Comedore of the Yard will report her about the 28th instant.

There were a full-dress parade and battalion drill at the Navy-Yard vesterday, in which all the available marines on the New-York station participated.

There is a rumor that the flag ship Sabine will return from the Paraguay expedition in consequence of reveral faults having been lately discovered in her. The Faimouth would be likely to succeed her if the St. Lawrence also came home.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE HUDSON RIVER.

The first boats of the season, loaded at Albany, came through yesterday morning, bringing large and valuable cargoes of provisions and breadstuffs, which had been detained at that point during the Winter.

FOR CALIFORNIA. The steamship Star of the West, for Aspinwall, which sailed yesterday, took out 450 passengers for

California, and the mails.

SCHR. ELIZA LAWTON ASHORE.

BEAUFORT, March 16.—The solr. Edga Lawton of
Barnstable, Capt. Word, from Plymouth, N. C., with
a cargo of corn, bound to Charleston, S. C., came
ashore upon the beach, on the night of the 14th, about,
five miles west of Cape Lookout; cargo landed upon
the beach in a camaged condition; vessel broken up.
The materials have been saved.

The Belgian screw steamer Gustave Paster, Capt.

The Belgian screw steamer Gustave Paster, Capt. Ubdohde, from Palerme arrived at this port yestedsy, after a passage of 33 days. She brings a full cargo of new fruit priccipally oranges.

She is built of iron, and is bark-rigged, having double toposils and fore and mainmasts. She has also a new and peculiar arrangement connected with her screw, whereby it can be hoisted above deck, and the screw-hole closed by an iron hatch. It is simple in its construction, and is very easily worked. She lies at anchor in the North River.

NOT ASHORE. The story of the steamboat City of Hartford being schore is untrue. She stuck for a short time on the shoels at the month of the river-a common rence-but was soon off, and is now performing her trips with entire regularity. The story was malicious.

PROF. LIEBER ON BYZANTINE COM-MERCE.

Prof. Lieber, on Tuesday, pursued his course of lec-

ures on the History of Commerce. He spoke principally on Byzantine Commerce. The Romans had used the Danube as a commercial and military road, but as their power went down, the barbarians rendered its navigation unsafe, and finally destroyed the tradeestirely. The crusaders revived the Dannbian trais; the Germans took a direct share in the trade with Greece, and Ratisbon became a place of great commercial importance. In 1140, there were so many German merchants in Constant nople, that they had a separate church. But in the 13th century, the Italians came in as competitors, and the German trais with Asia left the path of the Danube for a more northern. In Lower Austria, there were found two tariffs graven on stone, which enumerated the articles of commerce; the date of there tariffs had been fixed at between 1177 and 1198. Among these articles were Grecian raw and manufactured products, commodities from India, laurel leaves, saffron, fiberts, oil, licories, raw silk, silk and half silk vestments for priests, of which the Church required great numbers, purple mantels, gold tissues, pepper, ginger, cloves, rutmegs, cinnamon, caraway, and other spices. Taese were paid for principally in slaves, Bohemian and Moravian (the Siaves, whence the word slave, then being ensidered the inferior race). The Germans exported, also, arms, saddlery, woolen and linen goods, from the Netherlands and Saxony; peltry, wooden-ware and metals; gold from the sands of the Rhine. As interesting accompaniment to this trade was the Hanegraf of Ratisbon, a sort of traveling consul who accompanied vessels and merchants, protected them in their avocations, and tried them if they committed any offense. This was a great concession, on the part of the countries which they visited, in beisif commerce. There were three classes of shops; one stationary, to which the consumer was obliged to travel; ore itinerant, like the Mississippi flat boat (and they had similar vessels on the Daoube), in which the shop went to the consumer; and, finally, the market fair, in which the consumer and seller met. There were many varieties of the second; rone, perhaps, more important than the peddler. The last grew out of religious gatherings. No fair of the present day could give any idea of the importance and extent of the feirs of the middle ages. And yet, even now, merchants came from Tiflis and from Spain to Leipsic Fair. When the Caliphate west down, commerce was left entirely to the European nations, and the commerce of Costanticople experienced a marked increase; but it was

not Greek commerce; it was mainly carried on by for-

eigners, whose factories resembled fortresses rather

than warehouses. But a new star was rising in the

west, and in 1453, commerce totally left Constantiac-

ple for Lisbon.